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December, 1868.  
D. C. Co's Premises,  
(S. Road.)  
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P.M., 71  
Minimum, 71  
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Notice.—It is particularly requested that all communications relating to the general business of this paper be addressed to the Proprietor and in no case to individuals by name. Much delay and inconvenience in the transaction of business will thereby be avoided.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.  
Our columns are open to all who wish to address the public on legitimate grounds, but we do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

All communications addressed to this paper must be accompanied by the name of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, DEC. 8, 1868.

MANILA.

It is impossible to avoid speculating with considerable interest upon the effect of the recent Spanish Revolution upon the status of her colonies—the more so as both Cuba and the Philippines are closely connected with local interests in this Colony and China generally. The latest intelligence from Manila is of an undecided character, but points to what is universally admitted as the most feasible and sensible mode of procedure. Even supposing that any gain were to be derived from a declaration of independence, or an avowal of ultra royal principles, success could scarcely be hoped for under the new regime which promises a more vigorous government at home than heretofore. But should the liberal programme already announced be adhered to, there can be little doubt that Manila will flourish far more as the seat of the representative of Spain in the Eastern seas than as the capital of an independent but insignificant state. There has long been in the Philippines a party of liberal sentiments which has deplored the absurd restrictions placed upon trade, the discouragement to enterprise, and the general tenor of regulations framed in that spirit of protection which increases the gains of the few to the disadvantage of the many. To this party we can consistently offer our congratulations, for, if its members are wise, the time has arrived for developing the resources to an extent which can hardly be realised, of one of the most fruitful and beautiful portions of the Eastern archipelago. It is, of course, impossible to foresee the course of political events under circumstances so unusual as that of an almost bloodless revolution in government, religious and secular, and in policy domestic, foreign and financial. But we may fairly assume from the intelligence which has reached us, and from the further fact that the provisional Government stands committed to its avowed intentions by the recognition of foreign powers, that the programme laid down will be, in the main, adhered to.

From Cuba, we learn, a commission has been despatched to Europe to confer upon the many questions raised by late events. The planters desire to come to an understanding with the Provisional Government of Madrid as to the line of conduct to be adopted under existing circumstances. "The Cuban landowners," says a home paper, "accept in principle the emancipation of the blacks, and have long been preparing for diminishing hand labour and substituting powerful machinery, almost all constructed by French makers; but these slaveowners ask that the liberation should be effected gradually, in a space of time sufficient to prevent any crisis which would produce a general disaster without benefitting any one; such is the object of the mission." Although we have as yet heard nothing of a similar proposition from Manila, we may presume that a deputation from that city will proceed to Europe also. Happily they have not the "black question" to deal with. But there is ample opportunity for their energies in discussing a thorough re-modelling of the customs and tariff regulations, the constitution of the colonial government, and the establishment of better communication with China and the world at large. Any liberal movements in Manila cannot but reflect advantageously upon the China trade, and we, more than most others, are particularly interested in the course adopted.

We sincerely hope that the time is not far distant when Manila will cease to be a melancholy example of "protective" decadence.

The Acting Attorney General yesterday morning explained that in his remarks on Wednesday he did not mean to convey the idea that the law officer of the Crown had a right in Hongkong to "forbid any case in the Magistracy." He meant only that class of cases which would ultimately come before him under the statute. The learned gentleman did not aver that he had been misreported, only that what he did say was not intended to bear the extreme meaning that had been given to it. The *China Mail*, however, was not alone in giving the interpretation we did, for even Mr. Pollard in Court stigmatised the Acting Attorney General's proposition as a "monstrous error."

By recent Straits papers we note an item of news which is not without interest to residents in China. We are perhaps wrong in implying present residents. Rather let us say to future generations of residents in China. The item in question is to the effect that H. M. Surveying Vessel *Serpent*, Captain Bullock, has proceeded to Java for the purpose of commencing the survey between that island and Australia of a practicable route for telegraphic communication.

We presume that the proposed line will be from the South coast of Java to Perth, or the mouth of Swan River, a distance of little over twenty-five degrees of latitude in an almost direct line. It is scarcely probable that this idea would be seriously entertained except in connection with the project of extension to Singapore, and thence to either Maulmain or Galle, as the ultimate object can only be to place Australia in connection with Europe. Should it be really carried out, its execution cannot fail to give great impetus to the proposition so often made to lay down a line between Hongkong and Singapore. To have the means of direct and immediate communication with Europe would be no slight temptation, but when a similar facility would be afforded through the same cable to send messages to Australia the inducement would be doubled.

We have long been of opinion that telegraphic communication can only be successfully carried out by extending existing lines, and not by constructing isolated sections upon the chance of their being some day "joined up." Thus if a line, whether to England or Australia, had its terminus at Singapore or Saigon or Manila, the question would wear a very different aspect to that it assumes when enthusiastic projectors propose to lay down lines between the China ports upon the strength of so-called "concessions" etc. Universal experience in the short period which has elapsed since the electric telegraph was invented points to this conclusion, and we cannot see any exceptional circumstances as regards China to make us believe that it would pay to act in contradiction to it. We therefore, as residents here, hail with pleasure any movement which promises the realization of the hope that time and distance will some day be practically annihilated as regards intelligence between Hongkong and this civilised world.

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LOCAL.

The *Himalaya* is en route to Hongkong, with the 25th on board to relieve the 73rd.

TO-DAY, being the festival of the Conception of the Blessed Virgin to whom the Roman Catholic Cathedral here is dedicated, High Mass was celebrated this morning by the Very Rev. Father Raimondi in that building.

The musical portion of the service in the hands of Signor Montalbetti, the accomplished organist, aided by Signors Sebastiani and Zappa (tenors), Pellico and Woodford (baritone) was beautifully rendered. The evening service had also the aid of Signor Berni, whose name, like that of the above mentioned gentlemen, is not unknown to lovers of music in Hongkong.

TO-DAY'S FOLLOWS.  
Mr May on the bench.  
Mr E. A. Vaucher appeared on a summons, at the instance of Mr Marty, administrator of the estate of the late Mr Garretta. Mr Francis (on Mr Gaskell's behalf) appeared for Mr Marty, and asked if Mr May would adjourn the hearing for a week, as he was not in a position to present to go on with the case. Mr May said that, all parties agreeing, he would accede to the application. Mr Vaucher was called upon to enter upon his own recognisance in the sum of \$1000; and the summons was accordingly ordered to stand over till the 15th December.

Hoi Akew, a theatrical performer, stated that he awoke and found himself minus his jacket at six o'clock this morning, in the Tai-foi Theatre. When he awoke, the prisoner was being held in the clutches of the cook, and the jacket produced was the property of the complainant. Prisoner stated that he had picked up the jacket, and was in the act of asking whose it was when he was seized. Prisoner was, however, unfortunately recognised as an old offender, and he was sentenced to six months' hard labor.

Mr Lister, Acting Registrar General, charged a Chinese shopkeeper named Wong Alok, with having falsely affixed a signature other than his own to a recognisance into which he entered at the Registrar General's office. It appears that defendant, in Mr Lister's presence, signed "Wong Tsung," at the foot of the said recognisance, and then affixed the stamp "Shing Wan Man Yook Tong." An Mr Lister had reason to doubt the correctness of this, he sent for the head man of the shop to verify the signature of the shop. Wong Alok, head or manager of Min Yook Tong druggist shop, denied all connection with the document, and refused to recognise it as his binding the shop. This witness, however, threw a different aspect over the case by saying that he owned one-half of the business, and that his brother (the defendant) owned the same amount. Upon this, his Worship cautioned the witness against playing fast and loose with the business in that way: defendant was either partner or not, and either authorized to sign the firm or not. There was a shady side of the case, and defendant did not appear to be acting exactly in good faith; he would therefore call upon the defendant to find security in \$100 for six months, to answer any charge which might be brought against him.

Koo Akow, a shop-keeper, was charged with assault by Mr Daboboy Ruston. It appears that complainant took delivery of some forty chests of opium at Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s premises last night, when the Chinese crowd round, he drove the crowd away, lest a theft might be accomplished by some of the least. Prisoner was one of those. He brought the opium in a boat to the Oriental Bank Wharf; he there again met the prisoner, who without any provocation, struck complainant and threw him down. The complainant's comrades started the prisoner, who wished to mark the opium, and that complainant would not allow it; they then quarrelled, but who commenced the assault he could not say. The opium was also called but expressed comparative ignorance of the extent of the assault. Mr May animadverted strongly upon the want

of straightforwardness shown by the complainant; and remarked that if the witness appeared before him again and showed the same desire to hide what of the truth he must have known, he would punish him severely. Prisoner he would not now punish so severely as he would have done had the aggravated nature of the assault been fully proved. As it was, however, he would sentence prisoner to pay a fine of \$5, or undergo ten days' imprisonment.

Wong Asum, an unemployed party, was found in the premises of Mr Daboboy Wellington Street, on the 3rd instant, under very suspicious circumstances. He was observed to come in at a very stealthy manner about 9 o'clock at night; when an alarm was given, and he was taken into custody. A chisel, a pick-lock and a skeleton key were found on the prisoner; and he was believed therefore to have meditated a burglary. Prisoner had no witness to refer to; and Mr May thereupon sentenced him to six months' hard labor, and ordered him to find security for \$50 for six months.

EXTRAORDINARY Tungeho Chan, has commenced to issue proclamations for the better government of the Anglo-American residents within the limits of the Anglo-American, or otherwise the Yang-king-pang Settlement. Two placards at present posted bear his name. The one prohibits the manufacture of what is known as "chow-chow" Tea, that is, refined refuse leaves which have been already used in the Tea-shops. The reason for the prohibition stated to be that the Tea being dried upon the ground is likely to become tainted with worms and other like noxious things and will tend to injure the health of those who imbibe it. The second proclamation is directed against the clothes worn by young ladies frequenting the Theatres; which, after the manner of H. E. the British Minister, it is decreed must be of a certain kind. This last named proclamation is well known as an old ruse many times put in practice by the City Officials with a view to squeezing the native theatre. Fortunately there is not serious ground to fear that Chan intends to commence any system of squeezing; as, although a great many cases have been muddled up or dismissed in a curious enough manner by him, it was only once discovered that his subordinates were accepting bribes to commit punishment; so that, in point of fact, he seems tolerably honest for a Chinese official. We object, however, to these proclamations because we fail to see what authority Mr Chan has to issue them, seeing it is notorious that he holds no appointment whatever.—Recorder.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION COURT.  
Before the Hon. H. J. BAILL.  
Dec. 8, 1868.

Mr Caldwell appeared to apply for a postponement in a case in which the Sallor's Home was concerned. It is the intention of those interested in this institution to apply for completion from paying police, lighting, fire and water rates, on the ground that it is a charitable institution; but as, according to the assessment ordinances, a seven days' notice is required of such application, Mr Caldwell requested that his Honor would fix a day for the hearing of the application. His Honor replied that he would consider the matter, and the Clerk of Court would give notice to all parties concerned.

Mahomed Ally v. F. A. Vandenberg, \$21.—Postponed.

Wong Aye v. F. A. Vandenberg, \$63.75, on a promissory note.—Judgment at first given by default, as defendant failed to appear. But as the document was afterwards found to be unstamped or otherwise illegal, the case was accordingly adjourned for a week.

S. Speichy v. Leonard Barnes, \$73.48.—The defendant appeared. His Honor said, Do you admit this debt? Defendant replied, Yes. His Honor again said, Judgment for the plaintiff. And both parties retired accordingly.

W. H. Alexander v. C. G. Davies, \$76.68.—This case, which had been adjourned from last Court day, was withdrawn yesterday.

Alexander Boyer v. M. D. de Castilla, \$80.14.—Defendant failed to appear, and judgment went by default.

W. H. Alexander v. Williams (P. C. 46), \$21.25.—This was one of those many cases arising out of Mr Frisby's estate. Judgment was given against defendant, and \$5 were paid on account.

Cheong Aing v. Monnet, \$11.25.—The defendant spoke English imperfectly, and no interpreter is attached to the Court, some difficulty arose. His Honor ordered the defendant to get an interpreter; which was done. The claim was for boat-hire; and defendant denied liability, as he was only employed on board *Lea Fat*. Plaintiff said he was engaged by the defendant; which defendant admitted; he, however, pleaded that he had done so for the ship, and that he had not a cent with him to pay it. Judgment for the plaintiff, poverty not being a master for the consideration of the Court.

CORRESPONDENCE.  
"THE MEN OF THE PERIOD."  
To the Editor of the "China Mail."  
HONGKONG, 7th Dec., 1868.

Sir,—I am exceedingly annoyed by you, so much so that I have a great mind to stop my subscription to your paper, and I would too, if it were not for two considerations; one that I can't do without it with my coffee, and the other that as I never pay your staff at the end of the quarter, doubt whether the punishment inflicted on you would be severe enough for the offence. It is really too bad, after my dear delightful friend C. L. Davies has explained matters so nicely to you, and given you in such a darling little bit his reasons for publishing that splendid article of his styled "Men of the Period," that you will not retract all you have written, make the amende honorable, and assume the position which you lost by not retracing your predecessor, Dogberry. My friend Davies says—"I think that Men of the Period will serve a good purpose, especially if it is an argument that 'Men of the Period' do you doubt it for a moment? Try it. Walk up to the Verandah of the Club House any evening between 5 and 6, and address the first person you meet coming out of the front door: 'Sir, you are a drunkard, a liar, and a rascal, of immoral character,\* and unfit to associate with any respectable female.' See if an argument won't begin, there and then. Kindly inform me of the evening, as in the words of Mr. Davies 'I shall be glad to see each defendant'—particularly the unimpeachable point

Having therefore clearly established the public motive for producing the extraordinary article, a breach of the peace, let us now turn to the private one, the policy of publication. My friend Davies is a very smart business man, far smarter; but the *China Magazine*, I regret to say, in spite of the efforts of its pajama-ed and petticoated staff, was rather a failure; it fell derelict from printing the Bills of Fare at the Hotel were rapidly being absorbed in the production of the *Magazine*. What was to be done? The lives of two great men presented themselves as examples for imitation, Peter T. Barnum, and James Gordon Bennett. The former requires a man of genius to follow in his footsteps; the latter more common place. When the *New York Herald* was established it abused every body and every thing, brought down on itself the wrath of the public, the public press and the 'rest of mankind.' But it sold. The very abuse it received from the Press advertised it; its Publishers could scarcely supply it in quantities enough to glut the public love for garbage—expelled from society, cut by every one, shunned by all but the most degraded politicians of its pocket and was happy. Such experiences, though initiated in Western Democracies, can be imitated in Eastern ones, can they not? Do you think it would pay? Let the rush for the *China Magazine*, containing "Men of the Period" answer. Were there ever half as many copies sold? Were there ever one-tenth as many copies read? What, Roy, a mug of weak molasses and water! Heath to C. Langdon Bennett and the *China Herald*—is the hearty wish of

ONE OF THE VILLIFIED.

\* This can be couched in pure Doric.

THE NORTH.

(N. C. Daily News.)

A heavy fall of snow occurred at New-chung on the 12th Nov.; and cold North winds prevailed until the 16th, when there was a complete change of temperature, but on the 17th they recommenced, and ice was expected in a few days. Our readers will remember the reported wreck of the American barque *Charlie* near the mouth of the Liao, on the night of the 3rd Nov.; her abandonment by the captain and crew and recovery by the *Neuhwang* pilot.

The cargo is believed to be of considerable value, and the vessel is said to have suffered not the slightest harm, and to be in admirable condition. It will be remembered that this barque *Charlie* is the old *Sham*, which was picked up some time ago, abandoned, with a hole in her stern, by the ship *Dartmouth*. In the present instance, she seems to have been abandoned equally hastily.

Mr. Meadows, H. B. M. Consul, died suddenly on the morning of the 14th; the cause was a rupture of a blood vessel. He had sold his ponies and furniture, and had, it is reported, obtained one or two years leave of absence. It is hoped, that a stop may be now put to the execution of the insane plan which places the British Consulate half a mile east of the Custom House and the business settlement—a half mile also, which, in wet weather, is completely impassable. The troops have been removed to the temporary market street station, where are sufficient, and afford great satisfaction. Sales of imports are still dull, but the increase for the entire season is enormous. The plentiful harvest and low price of peas augur a prosperous trade next year; and if no attempt is made to force manufactures on the market, those now in stock may drive the winter be worked off profitably. Both the port and the interior of the province enjoy thorough tranquillity.

THE EXPLORATION OF CHINA.

(From the Friend of India, Oct. 22.)

A very important Memorandum by Mr. Morrison, one of our Consuls in China, was lately communicated to the Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society. It was called forth by the difficulties and hardships to which Captain Montgomerie's Pandit was exposed during the route survey which he made between Nepal and Lhasa. Mr. Morrison's words are so important, that we quote them—

"It is to be regretted that the Topographical Department in India, under a mistaken supposition that the Chinese Government dislike foreigners to travel in their country, have the policy of sending agents across the Chinese frontier to have surveys in a clandestine manner, instead of openly."

"Travelling in China and Tartary is now perfectly easy and safe for British subjects provided with passports, and in their proper characters; but the want of passports must generally cause the detention of travellers, while the assumption of false characters (especially on the part of surveyors) must tend to excite suspicion in the minds of the Chinese, injurious to the friendly and confidential relations which have now subsisted for seven years between the British and the Chinese Governments. Since 1861 many British subjects, —merchants, Frenchmen, Germans, and Russians, have every year travelled over a large tract of eastern and central China and Tartary without meeting the slightest hindrance or molestation. The friendly disposition towards foreigners equally of Chinese, Tartars, and Tibetans, is abundantly described in the books of Turner, Hue, Fortune, and others. Although persons may travel safely in China, or Tartary without knowing the languages of the country, the knowledge of at least a few words would be useful to enable travellers to dispel groundless fears, which sometimes are a cause of difficulty. The stoppage at the frontier of travellers without passports need not be considered to indicate hostility to foreigners. It is done simply in compliance with municipal regulations, which are enforced more strictly against themselves than against foreigners. The restrictions on Europeans have been imposed, not by the Chinese, but by their own Governments, in the interest of order, and to prevent a trade of very great value being jeopardised by the misconduct of evil-disposed persons. That the Chinese Government does not entertain towards foreigners the jealousy often ascribed to it, is proved by its readiness to employ foreigners in positions of trust and where scientific qualifications are demanded. The present chief of the Chinese Marine Surveying is a British subject. The arsenal at Ningking and the dockyard at Foochow are respectively under British and French Officers. One hundred and fifty years ago the great survey of the empire (an admirable one for the period) was made for the Chinese government by European (chiefly French) mathematicians, who were allowed to send

copies of it freely to Europe. It cannot be doubted that the Chinese Government would now be perfectly willing, if the proceeding were suggested to them, to undertake conjointly with the British Government an exploration to discover practicable routes between the Chinese territories and British India. They would no more object to an overland traffic by such routes than they have ever done to the traffic with Russia through Mongolia, or to that with Corea, Coochin-China and Burma."

This is most satisfactory, but it is contrary to the common belief on the subject, and the willingness of the Chinese to permit travellers to enter Tibet from India should be at once put to the test. If, for instance, we can suppose that the Chinese still claim suzerainty over the Pamir steppe, then, according to the recommendation of Sir R. Murdoch in his last anniversary address, application should be made at once to our Minister at Peking on behalf of the 'able young Indian officer, Lieutenant Hayward, who has already, penetrated in sporting-excursions to the north of the Hindu Kush,' to be allowed to explore the regions north of that mountain range and define the flanks of the Pamir steppe, thus clearing up some of the problems in the physical geography of Central Asia. The progress of Mr T. T. Cooper would seem to show that Mr. Consul Morrison's representations are not exaggerated. Certainly the assistance of the late Sir F. Bruce, when at Peking, is greatly to be lamented. He refused to apply for passports for the Expedition to Lhasa, sanctioned by Lord Canning, and geographical research north of the Himalayas has been arrested ever since. Native agents are all very well, and Captain Montgomerie's Pandit thoroughly deserves the honor, as well as the gift of a thirty guinea gold watch bestowed upon him by the Royal Geographical Society, though Lord Strangford. But no one will deny that Captain Montgomerie himself would have been better, while neither in commercial nor political missions are native agents of use. What could a native have done at Moinin, had the best been sent there, without Captain Sladen? And what has the Government of India really gained by the half information picked up by Pandit Mumpool at a distance from the Russians, or by the ignorance of Shere Singh? The truth of Consul Morrison's very confident statements should be at once tested by an application to Peking for passports for a party of English survey officers and naturalists to proceed from Darjeeling or Mussoorie to Lhasa.

JAVA ITEMS.

(Translated from *Netherland India papers*.)

*Sourabaya*, 13th Oct.—A diamond weighing 181 carats was lately found in the hills near Martapara. The fortunate finder Mr. B. (who has been discharged from the Government Service at his own request) has journeyed to Surakarta, with the precious stone, with the view of selling it to the Sultan, or to the Sultan of Djokjakarta. The value of the stone must be about \$15,000.

The installation of Mara Indo as Regent of Padang, took place on the 8th October. Kindly invited to it by the Governor of Sumatra, West Coast, the European inhabitants of Padang, together with all the officials, assembled at the Government Hotel. The ceremony, presided over by the Governor, was a most imposing one, and the Regent, in his acceptance of the appointment, and swearing of the officials, was most eloquent and dignified.

The newly appointed Regent was sworn in by a qualified Malay priest, and was afterwards felicitated by the Governor, nor as Regent of Padang, under the name and title of Mara Indra Tuanko Panglima dari Padang. Whereupon the newly installed Regent, in laudatory phrase, tendered his hearty thanks for the honor shown him, and his submission to the laws and regulations of the Governor-General, the representative of the King in Netherlands India, as well as to those of the Governor of Sumatra's West Coast.

Sales of produce took place at Padang on the 24th Sept. of 60,200 pounds Coffee, 60,000 pounds of Government Sugar, and 9,500 slabs of Billiton Tin. The average prices obtained were 34.14 per cent for Coffee, 13.48 per cent for Sugar, 55.81 9/10 per cent for Tin.

Sumatra, under Mr. Arriens, the New Governor, is about to meet a more promising future. We hope that the railway line from Padang to Ambatja, say from Padang to the Coffee district, for which Messrs. Danmiller & Co., of this city, (Batavia) have asked for the concession, may shortly contribute to it.

Captain Taylor, of the American ship *Wild Rover*, reports that his ship passed under a bank, in the straits of Basilan, this bank is placed by him in 6° 55' N. and 124° 3' E. from Greenwich. The soundings were 6, 10, and 9 fathoms water.

*Banjanawangi*, 20th October.—The English man-of-war *Serpent*, commanded by Capt. Bullock, has arrived here from Timor. She is to survey those waters, for the laying down of a submarine telegraphic cable to connect Java with Australia. At Kediri, a charitable must be increasing very much amongst the Javanese. There are desam, which have 20, 15, 10 and less Christians amongst their inhabitants.

*Sourabaya*, 25th Sept.—A correspondent from Malang writes to us as follows, under date 25th September.—At present we have fine times of it here. The labours of the tobacco contractors are in a great measure ended; besides the rain descends in streams, so that we here are enjoying the best of atmospheres; the benefit of which we feel, as it were, at each drawing of the breath. It is a pity that we are now and then disturbed by earthquakes. For instance, the day before yesterday one which took place at 10½ in the evening was so very severe, that we feared the worst. No accidents, however, occurred. People ascribe these tremblings of the earth to a new volcano, or outbreak, which has arisen, apparently, which has been steaming frantically of late from two sides at once. The last named opening seems to have recently been formed, as I had never previously observed it. On the 24th August, 11 days after the 8. American earthquakes in that month, some shocks were felt in the Bobolingo Residency, Java. On the 17th Sept. a shock was felt in the Pranger Residency. On the 21st, the day of the eruption from the Tarnata volcano, an earthquake took place at Seauangka, (Lampung district). On the day when an earthquake was felt at Malang, others were observed at Renibang, Madion, and Djokjakarta.

*Sourabaya*, 7th Oct.—The latest official reports from Banjamassin, state that tranquillity continued undisturbed, and that only a few cases of cholera occurred, although the drought, accompanied by intense heat, still continued. The water of the upper rivers is so low, that the export of products is impeded in consequence, so that trade, and shipping, are not very lively. A correspondent writes to us from Banjamassin, on the 3rd inst: "We are still longing here for rain, as no brackish water has fallen here for three months. The water continues undrinkable; so that we are still obliged to procure it from a distance, an inconvenience, which, on account of its long continuance, is very oppressive. As to the political state of the S. E. coast of Borneo, the Resident has shown what long experiences can do, when it comes coupled with ready acuteness, and strength of mind. The best understanding prevails with the Sultans of Coi, and Passir; while neither along the extensive district of the Barito river, nor in the interior, are any more traces to be discovered of the obstinate and bloody struggle, which these districts were the scene of for many successive years."

From a private letter the *Hanleblad* borrows the following regarding the war in Bali: "After the light of the 20th September, we were occupied in clearing the field of operations, in order to obtain a better view. This continued daily until the 3rd Oct., on which day we again marched against the enemy, in which move we were to have been supported by 1,600 men from the Rajah of Bojoling to cover our left flank, while another thousand of friendly Balinese were to support our right wing. I saw only the auxiliaries of the left wing marching up; 1,500 men armed with lances, 12 to 15 feet long. At 6 o'clock these auxiliaries marched up; at 7½ they were already back in very rapid retreat. Stately and martial was their march up at full gallop, but flying back, as towards, they came into Taboonkoos, and some of them continued their flight towards Bojoling itself, even seeking security on board the Rajah's schooner, which lay in the roadstead. Some of them rallied again at Taboonkoos; and being asked the reason for their flight, they replied that they had seen 40 Bajandjare upon the plain, and that they thereupon ran away. Also the great brag-garts on the right wing, unwillingly, at the respectable distance of about 4 to 500 paces, marched on, until the time when the enemy tried to fall upon our rear; then these heroes also took to their heels, bringing great confusion on the troops. This rendered it impossible for our forces to act upon the plan laid down for an advance into the place. Could the rush of the coolies and the sudden desertion of the 2,600 auxiliaries have been the effects of the enemy's concerted plans, by which the Bajandjare hoped to put into confusion, and crush the invading force? It would almost appear to have been the case—and that the concerted signal for the move was the appearance of the 40 Bajandjare on the plain."

The *Banleblad* of 29th Oct. says—On the island of Celebes our troops still keep an eye on Bonto Bonto, a second attack by whom on our territory has been frustrated by vigilance. Those chiefs on Celebes may be compared to the clan chiefs of the Scottish highlands, before 1746. It is difficult, if not impossible, to follow them into the impenetrable bushes, and unknown mountain passes. Their inclinations for plundering raids will cease only when they, on each attack, undergo such chastisement, that their passion for plunder perishes from their commonly obtaining more blows than booty. To attack that end, our troops in Celebes ought however to be reorganised,



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**Miscellaneous.**

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3.—Treaty with France.

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